ONE does not tire of Lundborg's Perfumes they are so like the flowers themselves.

GEN. GRAHAM HEARD AGAIN. FURTHER TESTIMONY ABOUT CAMPS ALGER AND MEADE.

HE HAS NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR

Washington, Oct. 12.-General Graham continued his testimony before the War Department Investigating Commission to-day. He furnished a stateent showing the percentage of sickness in his command from May 1 to September 30. There was a gradual increase for the entire period, the highest percentage being 6 per cent toward the end of General Graham believed that the reximity of the tents to one another at Camp Alger was responsible, more than any other cause also were of this opinion. He thought the mant of water for bathing purposes and the habits of the men in eating food other than that prescribed by the regulations had had a deleterious effuence. In the early days of the camp there were no bathing facilities, but later the men were marched seven miles in brigades once a week for The division hospitals were soon estabmental hospitals, as they were always in the hand f experienced army physicians. There had been ical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient. portion were especially negligent in furnishing mental to division hospitals, and these were essen ial in promoting the welfare of the men.

General Graham said that, while the commissary supplies were plentiful, the men were often without the prescribed food because the regimental officers were not sufficintly impressed with the importance of drawing their food. This was espefally true in the matter of fresh meat. In one esse an officer of a Kansas regiment had refused to craw the fresh-beef ration until he could have a aw to cut it up. He also found many of them to he ignorant of the methods of preparing the requi dons, although a school had been regularly organized for their instruction in these matters. The orps was for a time short of wagons for trans ortation, owing to shipments to Florida. This de sciency had occasioned some hardship to the men. TEMPORARY SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

General Graham said that in the case of most of he regiments there was considerable delay in securing arms and ammunition, attention being al given first to the troops to be forwarded to The command was, however, fully armed and in every way equipped to take the field efore the camp was abandoned for Camp Meade. For a time in an epidemic of measles there was a shortage of hospital linen for the beds, but the de ciency was only temporary. In many instances men declined to have sheets on their beds, being used to siceping between blankets. Secretary Alger had spoken to him personally about keeping up the supplies for the sick, asking that he be personally informed when there was a deficiency, and assurng him that the demand should be immediately There were occasionally shortages in other supplies, such as ice, but he did not believe that any deaths had been due to this cause Ex-Governor Woodbury and Dr. Conner exam-

ined General Graham in regard to the space occu-

ined General Graham in regard to the space occuped by the camp. Originally it was much too
small and General Graham had from time to time
envended it, removing the tents further from each
other Dr. Conner said it had been definitely stated
to him by a medical officer that surface drainage
had found its way into the wells. If positively
deny it, responded General Graham.
A letter from Philadeiphia complained of the
presents of booths for the sale of green fruit. General Graham said he had ordered the booths outside of the lines, and had tried to protect his men
from them. There had been complain of the hospital at Dunn Loring, charging drunkenness on
the part of medical attendants. The institution
was inspected, the result being that the attendants

ere entirely vindicated.
Faking it all in all, General Graham said, he had
be doubt that the medical department at Camp reforms put in effect Camp Alger would have been very healthful, and the removal to Camp Meade was largely sentimental and in obedience to pub-

clamer. ideal camp, splendidly located and well sup-with necessaries. The camp is on the line of Pennsylvania road, and General Graham road service had been prompt. He thought the co-would be especially desirable in the fall season.

AN ANSWER TO CRITICISMS.

At the afternoon session General Graham was examined with reference to some criticisms of Camp Alger made by Colonel Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Army, that the tents were too much

Alger made by Colonel Smart. Depuity SurgeonGeneral of the Army, that the tents were too much
crowded, saying that in some cases entire battalions occupied no more space than should be assigned to a company. He had also charged that
the sinks were crowded against the tents, and had
referred to the general condition in the camp as
being most deplorable. He detended the medical
cenartment against the charges preferred, saying
that it could not be held responsible for the "gross
knorance of the volunteer officers."
General Graham said he remembered Colonel
Smart's visit, but the Colonel had made no compain to him beyond pointing out verbally that the
camps of the Pennsylvanis twoops were too close
together for sanitary purposes. A change of sile
was immediately ordered so as to permit expansion.
General Graham said that he would recommend
that in future there should be regular officers in
all volunteer regiments; that camp tents should be
further apart than now, and that arrangements
should be made for cremating all effect matter.
Some of the volunteer officers had proved efficient,
but others were incorrigible. Some of them were,
he seld, too old to learn.
General Graham said he had no complaint to
make sa to the management of the War Department, but he thought the war was such an emerfency that the Department was not at first prepared to meet its demands as promptly as might
have been considered desitable. He thought, however, that the criticisms of citizens concerning the
conduct of the war were due to the Ignorance of
the people, who meddled without sufficient information to enable them to speak wisely.

DEATHS IN MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

DEATHS IN MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

Washington, Oct. 12.-General Otis, in command of the American forces at Manila, has sent to the War Department the following list of soldiers who have died since the troops left San Francisco:

Fourth Cavalry-Private Albert J. McCane.
Third Artillery-Privates Isa Strickland, Charles Winfield, John A. Mcliratth, Ell Dawson, Albert D. Fairlax, George Engell and Thomas Roache.
Sixth Artillery-Private Ray Horton, Harry A. Sacher and William P. Griffin.
Aster Battery-First Seigennt Murcus Holmes.
Serscant Dennis Crimmins and Private Charles Dunn.

Duan.

Dian Light Artiflery-Private George H. Hudson.
Fourteenth Infantry-Private Robert McCann.
Fourteenth Infantry-Private Robert McCann.
Engheer H. Hudson.
Eighteenth Infantry-Privates Filmer B. Madder,
William S. Sunders, Arthur Jobbling, Charles
Crowley, Frank Herry and William A. Flosser,
Musicians Philip Fisk and Martan Hurley and Lieulenant Jacob H. Lazelle.
Jeonay-third Infantry-Private Steve R. Roddy. third Infantry-Private Steve R. Roddy, fording, Clemens Lauer, Augustus Thallen

herr and Private James F. Cardoza. Signal Corps—Privates Ralph R. Bowers and Leonard Garsuch.

Hospital Carga-Privates William B. Robberson.
Hospital Carga-Privates William B. Robberson.
Hospital Thomas Sargeant, Francis Dickelan, William Fieles and Frederick G. Jacobs.
First California Infantry-Captain Reimboldt.
Hobber, Privates Pan J. Nicholis, George H. Perlins, John V. Dunmore, Maurice Justh, Peter S.
J. Fisher, Joseph Tomer, Edward Braham and H.
Bowers.

H Fisher, Joseph Tomer, Edward Braham and H.

M Bowers
First Colorado Infantry—Sergeant Neil C. Sullivan, Privates Walter Wise, Charles Phenix, F. E.

Springstead, John A Scroggs and Herbert Sarazon.
First Idaho Infantry—Private Bird L. Adams.

Taliteenth Minnesots Infantry—Bandmaster C. H.

Watson, Lieutenant Frank A. Morley, Musicians

Frank Duckland and Archie Patterson, Privates
Lesile B. Paden, Harry Nickson, Charles Burnson,

Edday Pratt John S. Wood, Henry G. Watson,
Charles Schwartz, Albert Dennis, William Sullivan,

Paysoon, C. E. Calwell, Harry L. Currier, E. S.

Wannick, G. H. Gooty, Joseph O. Daly, Paul Crosby
and William O. Mariinson.

First Nebraska Infantry—Sergeant William J.

Vans, Private C. H. Nieke, William P. Lewis, Roy
C. Maner, Walter M. Hayne, Horace G. Falkner,
John Black and Theodore Larzon.

First Montana Infantry—Privates John C. Adams,

William C. O'Leary and Cary Taylor,

First North Dakota Infantry—Franket John

Buckley

Scond Gregon Infantry—Privates Link P. Huck
Inson, Edge, W. Johnson, Rufus, R. Holbrook,

Edwin G. Young, Richard E. Perry, Charles Minet,

Frank Rofine, Ceorge Stormer, Jümes J. Reid and

Harre I. Wester

Zani Pennsylvania infantry-Corporal Waiter E.

Brown, Privates B. E. Snyder, John Brady, jr., Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon, Jacob Hull, jr., William E. Bunton, William H. Crable, Robert L. Fox and E. Bunton, William H. Crable, Robert L. Fox and William Braden. First South Dakota Infantry—Privates Newell Jenks, Joseph Whitmore and Martin Martinson. First Wyoming Infantry—Privates Ernest S. Bowker and Laroy S. Mimick.

BATTLE-SHIPS SAIL FOR MANILA.

THE OREGON AND THE IOWA START ON THEIR LONG VOYAGE, ACCOMPA-NIED BY A COLLIER AND SUPPLY SHIPS.

The battle-ships Oregon and lows sailed for Mantia yesterday. In close order, with the Oregon leading, the two battle-ships passed close to the Texas, which was anchored off Tompkinsville. and the cheers of the doughty men of the Texas were answered in rousing spirit by the crews of the departing battle-ships. They passed Sandy Hook at about 5 o'clock, and to the greetings of a pleasant voyage signalled from the shore, the answer "Thanks" was returned. Preparations for the long voyage were in progress since daylight. and since the previous afternoon steam had been up on the two vessels, together with the distilling ship Iris, the refrigerating and supply ship Celtie and the collier Scindia. All the vessels were in splendid condition for the voyage, and the only changes made in the Oregon and Iowa at the changes made in the Oregon and Iowa at the Navy Yard were in the direction of improved armaments. The old 6-inch guns on the Oregon have been replaced by 6-inch rapid-fire guns, and the 8-inch guns on the Iowa have been fitted with more modern mounts. The officers and crew who will man the formidable fighters are not altogether the same men who cared for them at Santiago. About half of the complements on the Oregon and the Iowa have been changed. Captain Barker has relieved Captain Clarke on the Oregon, while Captain Silas W. Terry is in command of the Iowa. The squadron will go to Honolulu via the Strait of Magellan, and from Honolulu to Manila. The course has been so laid that the Government can keep in close touch with the squadron in case any political or diplomatic developments make it necessary to change the orders. Captain Barker estimates that Manila will be reached in about seventy days.

REMARKABLE NAVAL GROWTH.

FIFTY-FIVE VESSELS UNDER CONTRACT-TWENTY NEARING COMPLETION.

Washington, Oct. 12,-(Special).-The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that fifty-five war vessels are now under contract for the Government and that their aggregate tonnage far exceeds that of the vessels building at any one time in the Civil War. This vast construction programme, which has excited more attention abroad than at home has been authorized gradually by Congress until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among sea Powers. In addition to the enormous fleet. including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, twenty vessels are in various stages of readiness, and the shipbuilders are hurriedly gathering the material for thirty-five others. Of the fifty-five vessels, eight are first-class heavily armored seagoing battle-ships, thirty-eight are torpedo-boats, four are monitors and one is a powerful cruiser.

tabulated statement showing the degree of completion of the twenty vessels now nearly ready for commission or rapidly approaching that tion, from which it appears that seventeen of these vessels have already been launched and that the others will be affoat before the end of this year. Of the five battle-ships, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky and the Illinois, building at Newport News, Va., are respectively 68, 66 and 35 per cent com-pleted. The Alabama, at the Cramp yard, Philadel-phia, has advanced to 63 per cent, and the Wisconwhich is to be launched at the Union Iron

WARSHIPS FOR PEACE JUBILEES.

SECRETARY LONG ORDERS VESSELS TO PHILA-DELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.

Washington, Oct. 12-The Secretary of the Navy has yielded to the importunities of the citizens of Philadelphia and has given orders for the attendance of several warships at the Peace Jubileo to be held in that city on October 17. The versels selected have all seen the hardest service in the war, and included in the list is the Texas, on which ship in the battle of July 2, when Corvera's squadron was desiroyed. The other vessels are the New-Orleans, the Marblehead, the Topeka, the Maynow at San Juan, Porto Rico, but orders have been sent to her to come home.

The people of Charleston are also to have an opportunity to see some of the warships, for at opportunity to see some of the warsings, for at the request of Representative Elliott, of South Carolina, Secretary Long to-day ordered four ships to Charleston to take part in the jubilee exercises there on October 24. The vessels are the Wilmington, which was in the fighting at Cardenas when Bagley was killed; the Nashville, which fought at Clenfuegos, the Montgomery, which took part in the bembardment of the Santiago forts, and the Discourage.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDER.

Washington, Oct. 12 (Special).-In order to terminate a form of abuse in naval court-martial prac-tice, which has recently become common, and to avoid the necessity of repeatedly sending records of trials back to the courts for revision, Secretary Long has assued the following General Order No. 499 to the Navy:

The frequency with which reports against persons in the naval service are transmitted to the Department with recommendation for the trial of the offenders by general court-martial, apparently without the prior investigation contemplated by Article 1,834. United States Navy Regulations, particularly Paragraph 2 thereof, renders it necessary that attention be called to the provisions of said article as follows:

First—In order to avoid unnecessary recourse to courts of inquiry and general courts-martial. It is directed that where an officer or other person shall be reported for grave misconduct to his immediate commanding officer, the latter shall institute a careful inquiry into the circumstance on which the complaint is founded. To this end as shall call upon the complainant for a written statement of the case, together with a list of his witnesses, mentioning where they may be found, and a memorandum of any documentary evidence bearing upon the case which it may be in his power to produce. Second—He shall also call upon the accused for such counter statement or explanation as he may wish to make, and for a list of the persons he desires to have questioned in his behalf.

VICHY

and Dyspepsia.

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

Pint Bottles in 1st Class Restaurants, 25c. SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS OR BULK

IS NOT VICHY. 210 Broadway, N. T. General Accaca.

CAMP SITES IN CUBA.

LOCATIONS SELECTED EAST AND WEST

AMERICAN TROOPS TO BE HELD AT GUANA-BACOA AND GUANAJAY-LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLAND.

OF HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 12.-The sites for at least two American camps have already been selected by the Commission appointed for that purpose The first will be outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the second will be at Guanajay, twenty miles west from here. The main object in view in the selection of the camps, besides their healthy location, is the possibility of approaching them from the sea without having to enter the harbor of Havana, which is considered to be the main source of infection. The Guanajay site is especially located for that purpose, as it is only a couple of miles from Mariel, on the coast, and there is a splendid wagon-road between them. The trip of the United States dispatch boat Scorplon to Mariel yesterday was on this business. Her commander was instructed to report on the harbor facilities and as to the exact condition of the entrance into the harbor, which is partly blocked by the beached transport Alfonso XIII.

The engineers attached to the Commission are studying the possibilty of making a wharf, east of Morro Castle, the landing place for Guanabacoa camp. But it presents difficulties which may cause the scheme to be abandoned. They expect to leave Havana next week, in order to select camp locations at Matanzas, Cardenas, Clenfuegos and Bayamo, going as far as San-

COLONEL WARING REACHES HAVANA.

The United States Health Commission, with the exception of Colonel Waring, arrived here on board the Mascotte this morning. The Colonel arrived this afternoon on board the Orizaba. The steamer City of San Antonio arrived at

Matanzas this morning. She had a million rations on board. The steamer Resolute sailed this morning for

the Tortugas Islands. At a private conference at the palace yesterday General Wade requested Captain-General Blanco to cause the evacuation at the earliest possible date of two ports on the island, in order to facilitate the immediate bringing of relief rations into Cuba.

Colonei Rowan and his aide-de-camp arrived here last night, thus completing their trip from Santiago. They travelled most of the distance on horseback, and on the way visited a number of Cuban camps, where, Colonel Rowan says, want and destitution abound. The Colonel had an interview with General Gomez, and found an interview with General Gomez, and found the insurgent commander eager to co-operate with the United States. Gomez was in favor of the Cubans being disbanded so soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island and a permanent form of government is established. It is probable that Gomez will be elected President. He is in favor of a general election, in which Cubans and Spaniards will alike take part, and in which all taxpayers will have a voice and vote.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

The official report of the mortality in the city of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, which has a population of twelve thousand souls, shows that there were 533 deaths there during the month of September.

James K. Elwell, who has charge of the distribution of the Red Cross rations on the City

the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the civil administration, which is still under autonomous government, and to remit regularly all the funds to Havana by a trusted messenger. The Mayor or Alcalde had similar instructions from the Minister of Justice. But Colonel Ray, the American military com mander at Manzanillo, is not the man to stand nonsense. He immediately suspended the protesting officials, and temporarily appointed others. Not a cent, however, was found in the treasury.

Colonel Ray to-day received a message from Señor Maso, the President of the insurgent Government, asking our commander if he, Maso, The New-Orleans is could make an unofficial visit to Manzanillo without being discourteously treated by the Americans in authority. The Colonel replied that he would be glad to receive Sefior Maso, and the insurgent steamer Fernando has left Santa Cruz del Sur to bring Maso to Manzanillo, where he will probably arrive on Thursday. The arrival here of the insurgent President will probably simplify the important question of the disarmament of the insurgent forces in the Manzanillo jurisdiction. General Rios, the Spanish commander, apparently thought that to the insurgents would be given the civil government of Manzanillo, and he was astonished when he found this was not the case.

The steamer San Juan has left here with 104.-000 rations, in charge of Major Brooke and another officer. The San Juan will join the steamer Reina de los Angeles, which is in charge of Lieutenant Rooney, who is now an experienced ration distributer. The lieutenant says that in the wholesale distribution of rations it is impossible to entirely eliminate frauds. But, he adds, it is better that a few frauds succeed than that thousands of others starve

The speaking last night at the San Carlos Club was poorly attended, the entire crowd not exceeding four hundred. An impromptu speech delivered by Colonel Chileno was the best. Following him, other speeches were delivered, advising patience. Chileno was formerly a priest, but he left his church to become an insurgent officer and is notular.

officer, and is popular.

The Spanish Club here, fearing trouble n closed, though a company of the 5th Regu-United States Infantry is stationed in its

neighborhood to keep order.

General Wood recently received word that an attack upon the Spanish Bank had been planned, and, though he did not believe this to be true, he deemed it wise, as a matter of precaution, to send two companies of troops to

caution, to send two companies of troops to guard the building.

There are about two thousand Jamaica negroes in this city, waiting for work, which is not to be had, and the British Consul here has cabled to the authorities at Kingston, notifying them to stop other negroes from coming, as only miners are wanted here.

Thirty cannon captured at the forts and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. The intention is to give fifteen of the principal cities of the country two guns each as trophies, to be placed in positions of honor in the public parks.

General Wood purposes at an early date to visit the cities of Santiago Province that are nominally Cuban and to make alcaldes swear allegiance to the United States. In cases where they refuse they will be deposed. General Wood

they refuse they will be deposed. General Wood

The Tree-Planting Association OF NEW YORK

will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by mail only to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.

Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

is determined to have American jurisdiction ully recognized. Captain Scott will relieve Captain Barker as commander of the port of Santiago

DEATH OF MAJOR BEEBE.

SUCCUMBS TO YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA-A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER.

Havana, Oct. 12 .- Major S. S. Beebe, attached to the United States Military Commission, died

General Wade cabled to Washington asking if the health authorities would permit Major Beebe's body to be taken to New-York, inclosed in a metallic casket, by the first steamer available. He is awaiting an answer. If it is in the negative the funeral will take place here, and the body may be subsequently removed to the

at 9 o'clock this morning.

The death of Major Beebe has been a great shock to all the members of the United States Military Commission, as his condition yesterday evening offered no reason to believe his death was approaching.

Washington, Oct. 12.-Major-General Wade cabled to the War Department to-day announcing the death of Major S. S. Beebe, ordnance officer, United States Volunteers, who died of yellow fever at Havana. He was a resident of Thompson, Conn., where his widow lives. Major Beebe was a graduate of West Point and was made a major in the Ordnance Bureau early in the war. Among Army officers who knew him he is spoken of in the highest terms.

NEW CUBAN RAILROAD PROPOSED.

Washington, Oct. 12.-Secretary Alger will recom mend to Congress that the existing railroad system in Cuba be extended so as to form a line running directly from Cape Maysi, at the east end of the island, to Cape Antonio, on the western extremity He will also recommend that this work be under taken by the United States Government and that Congress appropriate the necessary funds. The Secretary expects to serve a double purpose by the construction of this road. In the first place, I s a military necessity. The existing railroad sys tem in Cuba is crude, and it is not possible to get troops within three hundred or four hundred miles of Santiago by rail from Havana. A no less important purpose to be served by the construction of the road is to restore prosperity to the island at the carliest possible moment and alleviate the distress now existing among the native Cubans. The construction of the railroad will give work to many of the unemployed native laborers. As the road proceeds sections of the country will be opened up that are now inaccessible to trade.

THE SICK LIST AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Oct. 12 -- A dispatch from General are 681 fever cases and 1.159 sick in his command Deaths—William Lewis, Company B, 9th United States Volunteers, typhoid; Charles Summons, Company F, 9th United States Volunteers, encardities Barton F, Denny, Company B, 3d United States Volunteers, acute enteritis.

NO POSTAL STATION AT SAN JUAN.

Washington, Oct. 12 -- A dispatch received at the Postoffice Department to-day from the Postal Commission sent to Porto Rico says there are no commission sent to Porto Rice says there are provisions in that island for bonding postal representatives, and that, as the Spaniards still occupy San Juan no American postal station can be established there at present. No mail, accordingly, should be sent to San Juan for the American station, as has been done.

INSPECTING BOSTON'S NAVY YARD.

MR. ALLEN PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS TRIP-PRAISES, THE WORK IN THIS CITY.

Boston, Oct. 12 .- Mr. Allen, the Assistant Secre tary of the Navy, surprised the officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning by getting here one day ahead of time. Word was received partment, that Mr. Allen would arrive here Thurs-The Dolphin appeared off the Navy Yard about

day morning

The Dolphin appeared off the Navy Yard about 16 o'clock, and the Navy Yard battery at once fired a salute of fifteen guns. The salute was not returned. The Assistant Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Allen. Commander Lyon, Lieutenani Katelle, who is acting as clerk to the Assistant Secretary, and Surgeon Gardiner, came ashore, and after a short chat with Commodore Howison, the Assistant Secretary and Lieutenant Katelle were escorted through the workshops.

Speaking about the Boston yard Mr. Allen said that he was generally pleased by what he had seen. He said that with the buildings and facilities the yard has there is no reason why this station should be second to any station in the country. Mr. Allen further stated that in his visit here he has been especially impressed with the splendid character of the buildings and the great ability of the yard to preduce large orders at small cost. With the improvements that are to be made here the extent of production will probably be doubled Secretary Allen said: "What is most needed here is more organization in the buildings and new machinery. This, with the proposed improvements, will make the yard compare favorably with any naval station in the world."

Mr. Allen paid a high compliment to the New-York yard, which he visited a few days ago, and said the vast amount of work that is being done there was wonderful. During the war the men were getting ships ready for service at an average of one a day.

BLOODSHED IN PORTO RICO.

SPANISH SOLDIERS KILL FIVE ISLANDERS AND WOUND MANY OTHERS AT ARECIBO.

San Juan, de Porto Rico, Oct. 12.-Reports of murderous outrages at Arecibo are confirmed. The trouble started on Sunday in a saloon where some Spanish soldiers and a number of Porto Ricans got Spanish soldiers and a number of Porto Ricans got into a quarrel. The Spaniards retired, got their arms, returned and fired upon the crowd, killing five and wounding twenty-five, several severely. A great deal of excitement prevails at Arecibo, and many families are leaving to come to San Juan. The affair hastened the arrival of the United States troops at Arecibo, which is now reported quiet and orderly. The Americans were not in possession of Arecibo on Sunday.

Rear-Admiral Schley, while descending the steps of his hotel Monday, slipped and sprained his ankle. He is temporarily confined to his room.

WISCONSIN MEN TO LEAVE PORTO RICO. Milwaukee, Oct. 12.-The 3d Wisconsin Volunteers decision has been brought out by a conference between Governor Schofield and Secretary Alger, at which Governor Scofield presented the case of the soldiers, showing that much sickness prevailed in their ranks. Secretary Alger has issued orders that one of the transports on the way to Porto Rico be used to convey the Wisconsin soldiers home.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR. Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12 .- "The Harvard Crim-

son" this morning published a supplementary list of Harvard men who served in the war with Spain. of Harvard men who served in the war who specified to the last already compiled. These additions bring the number of Harvard men in the war up to 21h, of whom over a hundred were in the college and professional schools when the war broke out.

THE MONTGOMERY SAILS FROM NEWPORT Newport, R. I., Oct. 12.-The cruiser Montgomery, Commander George A. Converse, sailed a under orders to proceed to Lambert's Point, Va., a coaling station. It is believed on board the ship, which is unstached to any squadron, that she will go to Havana just as soon as she can be fitted up.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price,



H. O. WILBUR & SONS,

Manufacturers.

THE SHIP TOWED TO GUANTANAMO-VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE NAVY-RESULT OF

THE AMERICANS' GUN-NERY SHOWN. Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 27 .- The former flagship of

Admiral Cervera, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has been raised from where she was sunk by Samp-son's squadron and towed east fifty miles to Guantanamo Bay. Guantanamo Bay is the naval base captured after

a hot fight by the Navy and marines, before any of Shafter's army had left Tampa. It was used by Admiral Sampson's squadron to coal, provision and repair in detail his ships, and to rest his men from the scorching heat while blockading Santiago. Its possession made the blockade effective. It is now being used to repair and make the Teresa a valua-

ble acquisition to the American Navy.

The first wrecking expedition to raise the Teresa arrived at Santiago shortly after the surrender of that city, July 17, and was expected to work vigorously to raise her before the West India hurricanes ensued. A second wrecking expedition to raise the Colon arrived shortly afterward. No work was done on the Colon, but both expeditions were com-

No marked progress was made at first. Lack of technical and exact knowledge of modern man-ofwar construction, regarding water-tight compart-ments and protective decks may have been the reason. More active work was required, and Nava Constructor Hobson was sent down to Commodore Watson, the chief wrecker being removed and sent to the United States. Immediate progress was made under intelligent efforts to raise the Teresa. Excepting the II-inch turret guns, her battery was re moved, and leaking compartments were segregated. Steam was raised in the main and donkey bollers winches and pumps were started. September 23 found the ship ready for a trial.

THE SHIP HAULED OFF THE ROCKS. At daybreak Captain C. F. Goodrich, the senio naval officer, arrived from Guantanamo with the Newark, the Scorpion, the Potomac and the Alvarado. Shortly after the American ensign hoisted on the Infanta Maria Teresa, and signal was made that she had left the rocks that bad held her so tenaciously since July 3.

Sailors were put on the Teresa from the Newark and divers sent down to make her ready to be towed to Guantanamo Bay, fifty miles to the east. All contingencies had been thought out beforehand, and the few sandy spots on Cuba's rockbound shore had been buoyed and marked, if it should be necessary to beach the vessel.

About II a. m., the powerful Government tug Potomac, Lieutenant Blow commanding, passed an immense steel hawser to the Maria Teresa and started ahead. Steam sirens and whistles from naval ships and wrecking tugs welcomed this addition to the Navy, and the ships fired National salutes Among them was the saucy little Alvarado. a Spanish capture, now commanded by Lieutenant Her bad Spanish cartridges did not always fire, hence an occasional loaded shell was used. East of Santiago, off Siboney, the wind fresh-

ened, the sea increased and the barometer fell, sure indications down here of bad weather, if not The Teresa had probably 500 tons of water in her fore compartments, but with all pumps going she was drawing twenty-seven feet forward, six feet more than her normal draught. She was thus steering badly, and yawing from side to side, stretching the steel hawser of the Potomac to the utmost and bending the strong iron stanchions guarding it like straws. Another vessel was put to towing, and all speed given that the head sea would permit. She reached Guantanamo at 8 p. m., to the great relief of all. By midnight she had been moored in a previously

buoyed bight that had been accurately sounded out by Lieutenant Halsey, the navigator of the Newark. Such a uniform depth was necessary in Cuban ports. Express steamships carrying mails for a steamship line having a contract from a government for a regular service shall be exempt from tonnage taxes on being furnished by the Secretary of War with a certificate that it is so employed. case she again sunk, to prevent straining, and also to permit divers to work.

The vessels moored near the Teresa included the Newark, the Scorpion, the Hist, the Potomac, the Alvarado, the repair ship Vulcan, the supply ship Glacier and three wrecking tugs. The officers of the Newark gave to the other officers of the fleet a smoker to celebrate the raising and safe arrival of the Teresa.

DEADLY AMERICAN FIRE As the Teresa was numbed out the extent and

came more apparent. One 13-inch shell had entered the Teresa's port quarter, exploded, setting Admiral Cervera's cabin on fire, cutting through thick from stanchions and bulkheads and tearing an amidships, cutting the water-main from the steam fire system, thus preventing the extinguishing of fires started in many places by exploding shells of smaller calibre. Dead bodies were found in the coal-bunkers and engine-spaces, the men having been killed by exploding shells and raging fires. It is almost impossible to count or to trace the shots, because upon exploding they flew and cut decks, beams and bulkheads and the ship's sides in all directions. The spardeck beams are twisted and warned, and near by is the burnt silver chest of Admiral Cervera. Below is the safe from which the Government recovered \$15,000 in Spanish gold. How much the wreckers got before the naval officers intervened will probably never be known. On a nearby lighter are sixty-seven cases of red wine and sherry, the service grog of the Spanish Navy. On another lighter are tons of ammunition, ranging from 11-inch shells to the 1-pounders. those of the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya, the magazines of the Teresa did not explode; they were probably flooded upon the first fire alarm. Hence, with the exception of her upper works, she is in good condition. Her engines are now being repaired by the Vulcan, under the efficient super-vision of Chief Engineer Sims, of the Arlington-

CUBANS EXPRESS THANKS TO LAWTON. NATIVES APPRECIATE HIS FAIRNESS-TO LEAVE

SANTIAGO ON WEDNESDAY - FOOD

FOR THE STARVING.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 10 (Delayed in trans mission).-A letter signed by the leading Cubans, bidding farewell to General Lewton and expressing thanks for his invariable fairness, kindness and generosity, has been presented to the American Commander by a committee headed by Senor Mendoza. The General was much affected, as he did not expect it. He greatly appreciates the good-will of the Cubans. General Lawton will leave here on board the United States transport Michigan on Wednesday next in all probability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wiley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Department of Santiago, accompanied by General Castillo, the Cuban leader who was recent appointed to advise General Wood on Cuban matters, left here this evening by the steamer Los Angeles for Guantanamo, Baracoa and other points in the Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiley's mission is to look into the internal matters of the Department, establish courts and set in motion the machinery necessary to run the civil government. The courts will be under the supervision of General Wood, in accordance with the President's

Estimates are being prepared for waterworks Estimates are being prepared for waterworks and for digging artesian wells, in order to obtain a large supply of water before the dry weather a large supply of water before the dry weather sets in. This is absolutely necessary. The work will probably cost \$500,090. The Los Angeles also takes \$200,090 rations for the destitute people on the eastern and northern coasts of Santiago. Lieutenant Rooney is in charge of the distribution. Couriers will be sent inland to inform reliable Cubans of the arrivals of the rations, and these men will distribute them.

The Cuban leader Perez and his command, to the number of about four hundred men, have dishanded at Guantanamo, and it is not considered necessary to send more troops to Manzanillo than the 4th Immunes, which is now on its way there. Colonel Ray will then transfer the command to Major Pettit and will return to Guantanamo.

RAILROADS NEEDED IN THE ISLAND. PLANS TO CONNECT EASTERN AND WESTERN ENDS OF CUBA-LOOKING FOR CAMP SITES. Havana, Oct. 11.-Colonel Hecker and Captains Clay. Crawford and Clark visited the grounds surrounding the neighborhood of Guanabacoa yester-day, for the purpose of selecting a site for a camp to be used by the American troops. So far they have made no selection, having found most of the ground marshy and liable to generate malaria and The Commissioners also find that the railroad fa-

The Commissioners also find that the railroad fa-cilities for the transportation of troops are most meagre, and they have recommended that work be begun immediately on an extension of the road to the eastern end of the island. They regard such a step as being of the greatest importance for the modification of the army of occupation in case of emergency. A special commission of these en-

EUCCESSFUL RESULT OF CONSTRUCTOR HOBSON'S LABORS. AND INDIA TEA.

Col. Roosevelt to Lady Curzon on the latest alliance:

The world's flowing tide is with us. You are the American Queen of Hindostan; I hope to be Governor of New York. The PURE, MACHINE-MADE TEA of INDIA and CEYLON is the loving cup between the nations.

IT STANDS FOR PURITY AND STRENGTH.

gineers will visit several ports of the island, going as far as Santiago. All of the Commissioners agree and insist upon one point which was cabled to President McKinley yesterday, namely the imperative necessity of connecting the eastern and western ends of the island by rail without any delay as a military precaution.

The United States transport Resolute arrived here to-day from Key West and the United States dispatch boat Scorpion sailed this morning.

TONNAGE DUES IN CUBAN PORTS Washington, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger has is-sued an order on the recommendation of Acting Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, modifying in several particulars the charges imposed as a war measure on vessels entering Cuban ports in possession of the United States. The dis tinction in tonnage dues between the entries of vessels in Cuba from Cuban ports in possession the United States and those still under Spanish control is abrogated. The tax of 20 cents a ton on entry from a port not in Cuba will be levied not more than ten times a year, and the coasting trade tax of two cents a ton is not to be levied more than twenty times a year. A vessel which has paid the tax of 20 cents a ton on entering from a port not in Cuba is not liable on the same voyage to further tonnage taxes on entering other

This exemption is in part a military measure to secure the prompt dispatch of mails and rapid and regular communication between the United States and the garrisons, especially on the south coast of Cuba. WHERE SUPPLIES CAN BE LANDED FREE.

Washington, Oct. 12 -The War Department has received the following dispatch: Havana, October 10.

George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.

The United States can land free of duty supplies
for destitute at ports of Bahla Honda, Calbairen
and Matanzas.

WADE, Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA'S PEACE JUBILEE.

CO-OPERATION PROMISED BY SECRETARIES AL-GER AND LONG.

Washington, Oct. 12 .- A delegation headed by Representatives McAleer and Loudenslager secured from Secretary Alger to-day a promise that Penn-

from Secretary Alger to-day a promise that Pennsylvania and New-Jersey troops would be ordered to Philadelphia to take part in the peace jubiled to be held there on October 25 and 27. Troops from other States also may be present.

The delegation also called at the Navy Department and saw Secretary Long, who was willing to do everything in his power to add to the demonstration so far as the Navy could do so. In addition to the vessels ordered by him yesterday to Philadelphia, he agreed to send the famous little Gloucester to take part, with Commander Walmyright in command, such of Hobson's crew as could be secured, and some of the marines in the Guantanamo fight. Some of the ships at League Island are to be towed in front of the city and anchored in midstream, while a great water procession passes the line. Secretary Long promised to be present if possible and take his place on the flagship in the stream.

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PANTRY, HALL, BATH, AND STABLE. OUR STOCK

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